

LABOR CLAIM ACTION

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Initiative No. 1 – Consumers Must Vote "No"

The Cream of California's Reaction Drew It Up – The Sponsoring Committee Can't Analyze It – Under It Every Progressive Activity in The State Would Suffer

(Reprinted From "Consumers' Reports," Published by Consumers' Union, Inc.)

UNDER the misleading slogan, "peace in industry," consumers in California are being asked to vote for a bill that will cut themselves out of the right to express any sympathetic interest in labor activities, out of the right to their own self-protection as well.

With a barrage of publicity prepared by three advertising agencies, this bill—Initiative No. 1—is being advertised to the people in California as a law to promote "job security," "regular pay checks," "labor peace," "prosperity."

Western Consumers' Union members are familiar with the advertising technique as applied to products, to the things they are asked to buy. And they are aware, too, of the advertising code of ethics, if it can be called such—the attitude that results in drives for sales by any method that will produce results, snob appeal to sell cosmetics, sex to sell soap, fear to sell cathartics.

The advertising for Initiative No. 1 is as misleading as any copy you have read for Listerine or Lydia Pinkham's. Instead of industrial peace, Initiative No. 1 would promote widespread strife. Instead of a bill to promote prosperity, it is actually a bill designed to curb the activities of almost any progressive organization in the state.

It would, for instance, prohibit Western C. U. from reporting on the labor conditions under which products are made. Strictly interpreted, it might prohibit Western C. U.'s activities entirely.

Work of Reactionary Groups

To informed consumers the whole story of Initiative No. 1 and its advertising campaign will have a familiar ring.

Before the bill was drawn up, a series of conferences was held in San Francisco and Los Angeles, and attending the conferences was the cream of California's most reactionary groups. The big item on the agenda was what to do about the growing trade union movement in the state. And the chief fruit of the discussions was a bill designed to illegalize in California those activities which national law (the Wagner Labor Relations Act) declares both legal and in the interests of the people as a whole.

As often happens in such cases, by the time everybody concerned had put in his oar and contributed his pet idea, the bill emerged as a collection of repetitious, reactionary prohibitions so loosely drawn that even its sponsors—who named themselves the California Committee for Peace in Employment Relations—can't tell you all that it would actually prohibit.

Thus, while there is no doubting that the committee's target was the trade unions, the bill as designed pulls into its dragnet the activities of many organizations outside the trade union field.

And it is very significant that, at this writing, the committee has made no analysis of its own bill for the public, and declares further that it plans to make none.

Western C. U. has consulted many lawyers

about Initiative No. 1, including even those on the sponsoring committee. Without exception, the legal opinion is that you can't tell where the bill begins or ends. There are, however, many definite prohibitions, and some of these would specifically deprive consumers of rights they have long held to be inalienable.

Under the flat outlawing of picketing (Sections 3 and 4 of the bill) no consumers could protest, in that fashion, against high prices, the employment of child labor, sweat-hops, or, for that matter, against anything under the sun. Chinese could no longer picket to let people know where Japanese goods are sold—goods that finance Japan's ruthless invasion of their country. No demonstrations against nazi activity would be legal. And, of course, no aid to picket lines from organizations like the League of Women Shoppers would be allowed.

From the foregoing, all-embracing though it be, is really the least of the bill's prohibitions.

When you get down to Section 8 of this remarkable document you find a paragraph that prohibits any person from uttering to any other person any derogatory words or language that might keep that other person from purchasing any commodity, or buying at any store. Hence, should you tell your neighbor that Western C. U. puts such and such a product on the "Not Acceptable" list, you would violate this bill. Similarly, when speakers for Western C. U. quote from the "Reports," they will be violating Section 8 if this bill becomes law.

Since the word used in this paragraph is "utter," the reference is apparently to the spoken word only. If, however, the courts should decide that "utter," as used here, refers to written as well as spoken statements, then the bill would outlaw Western C. U.'s "Reports" entirely.

By the time you reach Section 9 you are almost prepared for what you find there. This section is referred to as the "secondary boycott" provision. To the trade unions it might well mean emasculation. To consumers it says, in so many words: you can have nothing to say, nor can you express yourself in any manner on the rights and wrongs in any labor situation—unless you agree with the employer.

Must Not Mention Child Labor

If, for instance, any two consumers should decide that they will no longer buy a certain product because child labor is used at the factory in which it is made, the decision becomes under this bill a conspiracy punishable by law. If, on the other hand, two consumers decide to try to break a strike by starting a "Buy Now" campaign while the strike is on, that action is completely legal.

Under this same Section 9 Western C. U.'s labor notes would be definitely outlawed. The penalties for violations under this bill are serious ones. So-

called consumer conspiracies are dubbed felonies. For a felony you can be sent to the state penitentiary, lose your citizenship rights forever, be deported, barred from ever testifying in any court.

So much for this bill as far as consumers are concerned. What it would mean to trade unions is another story—a still more shocking one. Any of Western C. U.'s members who would like details of that side of the picture can obtain an analysis of the bill from the California Committee Against Initiative No. 1, at 1095 Market street, San Francisco.

Advertising Agencies Function

The lawyers who drew up this bill were undoubtedly aware of what they were writing. They represent some of the highest paid legal brains in the state. Knowing their state, and the liberal tenor of its people, how did they and the Committee for Peace in Industrial Relations hope to make such a bill law?

Here is where the advertising agencies come into the picture. The committee presumably figured that since people have been persuaded to buy worthless patent medicines they could, by the same techniques, be made to swallow Initiative No. 1. And the masters of those techniques are the advertising agencies.

Hence, from the beginning, the advertising experts have been in on the campaign.

It was an advertising agency, Robinson & Co., that got the necessary petition signatures to put the initiative on the ballot, and received more than \$30,000 for its trouble.

Then the McCann-Erickson advertising agency was given the job of laying out the whole campaign and acting as general advisers. The Richard Prosser advertising agency was given the newspaper copy to write. The Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn advertising agency was given the radio account.

New Light on Advertising

At McCann-Erickson's the plans for Initiative No. 1 are under the special supervision of a vice-president, a Mr. C. E. Persons. Recently that agency created a new department for Mr. Persons to run—an industrial and public relations department. In a release to the trade press on the 14th of last month, McCann-Erickson announced its new venture.

That announcement throws some light on the agency's attitude toward the law they are now presenting to the public. It reads: "A principal factor in prompting the establishment of a new department is the increasing recognition of the importance of satisfactory public and industrial relations to everyone with something to sell, whether it be a can of beans or a proposition on the ballot . . ."

Thus, if consumers might have hoped that the advertising men would write copy for a state bill with a little more care than they have displayed

(Continued on Page Two)

Patriotic Citizens Will Vote "No" on Proposition - No. 1

Lawyers Point Out Iniquities of Proposition No. 1

The following analysis of the vicious anti-union Proposition No. 1, which is the third of a series sponsored by a group of lawyers who have organized themselves into the "Lawyers' Committee Against No. 1," should be closely read not only by union men and women, but by all citizens of California who do not wish to see the initiative and referendum law thrown into disrepute by placing before the voters fraudulent and misleading measures such as the one under discussion.—The Editor.

ARE you a landlord? Rents are paid to you by workers. A cut in the workers' wages, which experience shows will necessarily follow the weakening or destruction of their unions by the operation of Proposition No. 1, means less and less rents for you, inability to meet your mortgage payments and taxes, and finally the loss of your property.

Right to Protest Against Fascism

Are you a taxpayer? If so, the increased unemployment which will follow from an increase in the hours of labor, and the general decline because of the weakening of labor's economic position, will require the expenditure of more and more money for relief, and you will pay the bill—if you have anything left with which to pay it.

Are you unemployed? If so, your chances of ever getting back into private employment will become practically nil if this measure is passed. Lengthening of hours following the weakening of the workers' collective bargaining power will mean that more and more workers will be thrown into the unemployed group, rendering it more and more difficult for anyone to pull himself out of it.

Are you opposed to fascism and to military conquest? If so, you have a right to be informed

of the fact that a store is selling Japanese goods. You have a right to know that an employer is supporting fascist organizations in this country. You have a right to protest against the establishment of fascism in this country by picketing organizations which would destroy our fundamental liberties. In other words, the restrictions against picketing are not limited to labor. All of these rights and many others are invaded by this vicious attack upon constitutionally guaranteed principles.

The fraudulent claim of the sponsors of this measure is that this measure's purpose is to prohibit coercion and intimidation; that this is false has already been shown. As a matter of fact, the sponsors of this measure know full well that there are already enough laws to cover coercion and intimidation. Any form of violence on the picket line or elsewhere is punishable under the state law as battery (Penal Code, Section 242). Any threat of violence is punishable as assault (Penal Code, Section 240). Section 415 of the Penal Code makes disturbance of the peace a misdemeanor. Finally, if union activities result in no more than an ob-

struction of traffic they are punishable under a city ordinance. As Judge Lazarus of the Superior Court of San Francisco has said when speaking of the acts of violence, intimidation and coercion in labor disputes:

"If such acts are committed or instigated in the course of an industrial dispute by the proponents of either side there are abundant laws to cover such a situation, and such laws should be equally and impartially applied against all violators."

Prohibits Peaceful Expression

While pretending to prevent coercion and intimidation, which are already illegal, the measure actually prohibits peaceful methods of expression. By prohibiting such peaceful methods, this measure shows the way to disorder and violence. Every student of human psychology knows that where peaceful methods of expression are allowed, they will be used. Where they are not allowed, the need for expression will "blow the lid off" and there will be disorder and violence.

The sponsors of this measure are those who have always fought for the selfish rights of property against the liberal rights of humanity.

Put your finger on a lawyer who is supporting this measure and you will touch a "Liberty Leaguer." Study the composition of the so-called California Committee for Peace in Employment Relations and you will find the opponents of Social Security, the supporters of the "constitutional right" of children to labor without interference from the government, the advocates of laws suppressing civil liberties and human rights.

Intention Is to Destroy Unions

The sponsors of this measure, who pretend to stand for union organization and collective bargaining, are the very ones who have fought unions tooth and nail and who have refused time and time again to bargain collectively and thus to promote peaceful employment relations.

Support this measure and you are supporting these sponsors and their objectives. A vote for No. 1 is a vote to destroy unions, to invade fundamental constitutional rights, and to assist those reactionary forces which would establish in the United States a fascist form of government.

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

Convicted for Illegal Use of Allied Printing Trades Label

On Friday, October 28, in the San Francisco Municipal Court, Judge Kaufman found Raymond B. Samaniego and Juan Rubio guilty of fraudulent and illegal use of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Union Label.

Samaniego was charged with using the Allied union label on quarter cards advertising a dance given by the United Latin-American Societies. For this Samaniego, who is a suspended member of the Typographical Union, was fined \$25 and ordered to return all labels in his possession.

Rubio, whose offense consisted of illegally placing the Allied union label on a dance program for the "Sociedades Hispanas Aleades," local Spanish society, was fined \$10.

The Allied Printing Trades Council advises that any and all illegal users of the Allied Printing Trades union label will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

Local 1100 Will Dance

Retail Department Store Employees' Union, Local 1100, will give a benefit dance on Saturday, November 12, at Dreamland Auditorium, for the purpose of increasing the strike fund of the union.

The general public, union men and women and their friends are invited to attend, and are promised a fine entertainment, consisting of singing, dancing and refreshments.

Consumer Must Vote "No"

(Continued from Page One)

in writing advertisements for products, McCann-Erickson's announcement sets them straight on the matter.

The Prosser advertising agency is sending out ads to 700 newspapers in the state and to every farm paper or journal, no matter how small. And from Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn electrical transcriptions carrying three- and five-minute talks for the bill are being sent to every radio station in the state. The stations are, of course, being paid for their time.

With this costly barrage of false and misleading advertising the press and the radio stations are so tied up that any factual account of what the bill means may not reach the people of California in time to warn them that they must vote "No" on Initiative No. 1.

Western C. U. urges its members—for their own protection and for the furtherance of the welfare of the whole state—to oppose this bill actively.

Tell your friends the facts about Initiative No. 1. Protest to your newspapers and radio stations for carrying false and misleading advertising on a matter of such vital importance to the state. Protest to the California Committee for Peace in Industrial Relations for attempting to sell the people of California a law that they don't dare analyze and must sell by the cheapest of misinformation.

AND, FINALLY, VOTE "NO" ON INITIATIVE No. 1 ON NOVEMBER 8.

Get Your Next
SUIT
at
ROOS BROS.
Market at Stockton Street

and now...
THE TREASURE ISLAND CLUB
presents
a Portfolio of Treasures
for Your Future

THE
TREASURE ISLAND
CLUB

THE
TREASURE ISLAND
CLUB

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK
SAVINGS TRUST
Incorporated February 10, 1868
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
SEVEN OFFICES—EACH A COMPLETE BANK

Agreement Is Reached With Department Stores After Lengthy Strike

The strike of the Retail Department Store Employees' Union in San Francisco, involving nearly three thousand workers in twenty-six stores, came to a close early this week with the approval by the union and the employers of an agreement negotiated by the Mayor's Committee of Ten.

The store employees were returning to their positions on Wednesday last, and it was expected that before the end of the week normal conditions would obtain in the stores, which, while not closed during the lengthy strike, suffered greatly curtailed business.

The new contract, effective immediately, remains in force until July 31, 1940, thus carrying the stores and their employees through and beyond the period of the 1939 International Golden Gate Exposition, as was the case in settlement of the recent warehouse strike.

The contract will be renewed automatically each year after 1940 unless either party serves notice on the other in writing within a specified time of a desire to change some of its terms.

Adjustment Board Provided

The contract contains provision for an adjustment board to which all disputes regarding the actual return to work, conditions of employment and interpretation of terms of the contract will be referred.

In the event the adjustment board can not resolve disputes coming within its jurisdiction, provision is made for the appointment of arbitrators, whose final decision is to be binding on all parties concerned.

The union was given inter-departmental seniority, long one of the main items in dispute, but it did not obtain the so-called union store.

Wage Increase and Vacations

Basic wage increases from \$18 to \$20 per week are provided in the new document and one and two weeks' minimum vacation periods at pay for one and two years' service respectively for regular employees, unless they already enjoy more favorable vacation conditions.

Among others who will regain employment because of the settlement are about 150 American Federation of Labor delivery drivers of United Parcel Delivery, Merchants, and other delivery services of individual stores; teamsters, culinary workers, shoe salesmen, elevator operators, window cleaners, warehousemen, building craftsmen and maintenance workers.

Larry Vail's Statement

A statement issued by Larry Vail, secretary of the Retail Department Store Employees' Union, Local 1100, on Tuesday last was as follows:

"Relative to a statement issued today by Milton Marks, spokesman for the department store employers, we agree that the public is entitled to know the precise result of the strike.

"When the strike was called by the union and the San Francisco Labor Council it was called not because of any single or specific demand by the union which was refused by the employers. The strike was forced upon us because the employers refused honest collective bargaining. The public will recall that the employers refused to sit down with the union to sincerely negotiate unless the union would agree to certain conditions laid down by the employers which would have turned collective bargaining into a farce.

"Therefore the net and primary result of the strike was effecting honest collective bargaining. It was not until the sixth week of the strike that the employers moved away from their adamant stand and agreed to sit down directly with the representatives of the union to conclude negotiations which the employers broke off on August 18.

"As to the net result of the agreement as it now

stands, suffice it to point out that the union did not give up a single condition which it enjoyed last year. In many respects it made important gains. For example, changes were made in wage classifications favorable to the union. The vacation schedule was increased. A seniority clause was arrived at which guarantees to the union the provisions of last year's agreement; yet it was on this point that the employers demanded a complete change to so-called 'departmental seniority,' which would have been exceedingly detrimental to the employees of the stores. A guaranty is now provided in the agreement for four hours' pay for all employees who report to work. Notices of discharges will be given in writing. Provisions are made for reclassifications of employees. Wage increases are granted. In many other respects the agreement is improved.

"Attempting to compare the union's original demands with what was finally obtained is of no value unless one takes into consideration the employers' last offers, made prior to the strike. Each of the employers' offers would have made conditions worse for the union. Not one of these changes sought by the employers was obtained.

"As reiterated by us yesterday, our people are on their way back to work and we shall make every effort to co-operate in the establishment of a peaceful relationship, one which will be of mutual benefit to the employees, the employers and the public, whose support of our effort to guarantee honest collective bargaining to organized employees we appreciate and cherish."

Mayor Compliments Committee

A statement issued by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi upon the ratification of the agreement by both parties was as follows:

"The splendid work of the Committee of Ten has brought industrial peace to San Francisco.

"Following closely upon the settlement of the warehouse dispute, the decision of the Retailers' Council and the Retail Clerks' Union to bring an end to their impasse brings happiness to every San Franciscan.

"I cannot speak too highly of the efforts made by the Committee of Ten in its successful negotiations, nor can I speak too highly of the efforts exercised by each side of the controversy which, I believe, is ended by the composing of their differences amicably with a view to lasting, peaceful industrial relations. I am sure that the people of San Francisco are extremely grateful that the controversy is ended.

"San Francisco is on the threshold of a new era. There is a better understanding between employer and employee than ever before. I firmly believe that an agreement between the interested parties is far better and far more lasting than would be

the result of any other method of settlement. Neither employer nor employee can afford to see this city torn by recurring industrial strife.

"The holiday season is approaching. We are about to open a great exposition. We have invited the people of the world to be our guests. Industrial peace will guarantee a successful pre-holiday period and assure an exposition worthy of San Francisco.

"For these reasons I am sure San Francisco rejoices with me at the termination of its grave industrial disputes."

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

SCOPE OF WAGE-HOUR ACT

Employees within the District of Columbia and United States territories and possessions will be dealt with for the purposes of the fair labor standards act on the same basis as employees working in any of the forty-eight states, Administrator Andrews has made known.

●
**FOR
POLICE
EFFICIENCY**

**VOTE
YES**

ON NUMBER 3

**GIVE THE YOUNG
MAN A CHANCE**

LABOR'S NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE

RECOMMENDS

INITIATIVE MEASURES

State Proposition No. 1.....VOTE NO

State Proposition No. 5.....VOTE NO

State Proposition No. 13.....VOTE YES

S. F. CHARTER AMENDMENTS

No. 1.....

No. 2.....

No. 3.....

YES

LABOR CLARION

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CHAS. A. DERRY, Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1938

The Natural Outcome

Whenever men get together over the council table, having a common objective but diverse interests and different viewpoints, it may be difficult to arrive at a solution of their problems, but eventually, if they are sincere in their desire to find that solution, they are generally successful.

The recent department store strike is an example of this truism. Committees had met many times in an effort to bring about peace, but usually there was one element lacking—the lack of desire of some of the parties to settle the difficulty except on one basis, the destruction of the union.

In all the expressions of gratification at the conclusion of the destructive strife no more striking statement was published than that uttered by Larry Vail, the secretary of the Retail Department Store Employees' Union. He said:

"If the employers had been willing to meet with us and negotiate with us prior to the strike, as they did afterwards, a great deal of the trouble which ensued would have been avoided. The strike was forced upon us because of the refusal of the employers to honestly negotiate, and because they posted notices in the stores taking away important working conditions which we had enjoyed. This effort to smash the union has been met and has been defeated 100 per cent."

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

Unauthorized Labor Papers

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers of Philadelphia are having a taste of what San Francisco was compelled to endure a few years ago, when mimeographed anonymous newspapers were endeavoring to direct the labor movement in this city, without authority or recognition. Says the "Hosiery Worker" of October 21:

"At its meeting Tuesday night the executive board of Branch 1, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, took action condemning the group which has recently issued the mimeographed paper, 'Full-Fashioned Future,' a group which calls itself the hosiery workers' branch of the Communist party.

"In announcing the action of the board, William Leader, branch president, pointed out that the branch wanted it clearly understood that the paper is in no way connected with the union, and that at no time has the union been, nor does it expect to be affiliated in any manner with the Communist party. He continued:

"The board wants to express its disapproval of the action of the group which issued this paper, publicly discussing union business, and raising religious issues. It wants to point out, too, that under the constitution of the Federation the members who have issued the paper have made themselves liable to disciplinary action. The board action should serve as a warning to those members."

Conference—Before or After War?

There is little disagreement to be found with the statement made this week by Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy that "the armaments burden is approaching a point where it threatens sooner or later to engulf us all in a major disaster."

Nor is the fact disputed that "the arms burden, in the final analysis, comes out of the livelihood of the workers of the world," as Kennedy so wisely pointed out.

We have been warned time and time again of the suicidal effects of competitive armaments. The President himself said at Buenos Aires last year:

"We know that vast armaments are rising on every side and that the work of creating them employs men and women by the millions. It is natural, however, for us to conclude that such employment is false employment, that it builds no permanent structures and creates no consumers' goods for the maintenance of a lasting prosperity. We know that nations guilty of these follies inevitably face the day either when their weapons of destruction must be used against their neighbors or when an unsound economy, like a house of cards, will fall apart."

Yet while all agree that no permanent benefits can accrue from a mad race in weapons of destruction and hate, the contest for supremacy in arms continues unabated and in fact is accelerated by the distrust between nations now rampant in the world.

Without discussing the merits or demerits of the Munich settlement, it must be admitted that at least it has relieved the terrific tension which preceded it and has provided the world with a breathing spell. If we do not take advantage of the lull in peace-shattering episodes we shall be tying a noose around our democracy and civilization in general.

The time has come to look sanely and clearly at the world situation today and act quickly to avert new wars. Everybody wants peace. Therefore, why don't we do something about it? Is it not high time for the countries of the world to get together—while they are still on speaking

terms with each other—to try to work out a solution of their problems? As Ambassador Kennedy remarked:

"I know that no one nation can stop this vicious circle of misdirected energy, but we are going to have to get together if we are to maintain a standard of living anything like that which we now enjoy. It is true that the democratic and dictator countries have important and fundamental divergencies of outlook which, in certain matters, go deeper than politics. But there is simply no sense, common or otherwise, in letting these differences grow into unrelenting antagonisms. After all, we have to live together in the same world, whether we like it or not."

That being the case, the realistic thing to do would be to urge the President, in collaboration with the heads of other nations, to call a world-wide economic and disarmament conference as soon as possible. Such a conference, to be more successful than previous attempts, should be broadened to include the direct representatives of the people internationally organized as workers, consumers, business men and farmers.

Let's hold the peace conference now—before the war, not after!

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

Unexpected Wisdom

"Our country rises and falls with the position of the wage earners. The needs of the rich alone are not enough to support any basic industry. The largest and most constant market in the world is the wage-earning American people. Their needs keep the wheels turning, hence more production, more employment and high wages are the supreme opportunity and obligation of American industrial management."

The above, which might have been the thoughtful utterance of an enlightened economist, is quoted by a correspondent of "Labor" as emanating from Henry Ford's "Almanac." Regardless of its source it might be well for some of our present day industrialists to give it their closest attention.

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

Declaration of war would mean establishment of a military dictatorship in the United States, Senator Robert M. La Follette predicted in an address at Manitowoc, Wis. Detailed plans for complete mobilization of human and material resources in the event of war have been worked out by the war and navy departments, he said.

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

Most Dangerous Threat

By J. L. KERCHEN

Director of Workers' Education, Extension Division,
 University of California

Beyond doubt the most dangerous threat that confronts organized labor in California at the present moment are the deceptive and insidious proposals contained in Proposition No. 1. The main purposes of this measure are so obvious that even "he who runs may read." It aims not at the curtailment of labor in our state but at its complete suppression, and final destruction. In one fell swoop it would undo the splendid advance that labor in California has made during the lives of this present generation.

It is supported and promoted by the same financial, reactionary interests that have opposed, hated and baited labor in its forward march during these many years. There can be no doubts or misgivings. If this proposition passes, labor of California will have suffered its worst defeat in recent years.

As a teacher in the field of labor history, labor economics and labor problems I unqualifiedly urge not only the members of organized labor but every voter who values human progress and general welfare to vote "no" upon this most sinister proposition.

Recommendations

On State Propositions and Charter
 Amendments by the San Francisco
 Labor Council
 State Propositions

Ballot

No.	Title of Measure	Vote
1.	"Labor" Initiative	No
3.	Motor vehicle taxation and revenue..	Yes
4.	Highway and Traffic Safety Commission	Yes
6.	Taxation and insurance companies..	Yes
8.	Apportionment of funds to political subdivisions	Yes
12.	San Francisco Bay Exposition.....	Yes
13.	Revenue bond Act of 1937.....	Yes
14.	Removal of judges upon conviction of crime	Yes
16.	Retirement of judges.....	Yes
17.	Initiative, S. C. A. 1.....	Yes
22.	City charters, A. C. A. 59.....	Yes
23.	Legislative help	Yes

Local Propositions

No.	Title of Measure	Vote
1.	Firemen's amendment	Yes
2.	Fire Department	Yes
3.	Police Department	Yes
5.	Declaration of policy to issue bonds for buses	No

GENERAL ELECTION

Tuesday, November 8, 1938

Take this with you to the polls and vote
 as recommended

John A. O'Connell Presents His Convention Report

The following report on the Houston convention of the American Federation of Labor was presented at the last meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council by John A. O'Connell, delegate to that gathering from the Council:

Officers and Delegates, San Francisco Labor Council:

As your delegate to the 1938 convention of the American Federation of Labor I respectfully submit the following report:

The convention met in the Houston Coliseum Monday morning, October 3, 1938, and was called to order at 10 o'clock by E. E. Stokes, chairman of the convention arrangements committee, who introduced A. J. Bannon, the president of Houston Trades and Labor Council, to welcome the delegates and the visitors. The invocation was delivered by Bishop C. E. Byrne of Galveston, who was followed by the local band rendering a few selections, one of which was entitled, "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon Us."

Governor Allred Speaks

The governor of the State of Texas, Hon. James V. Allred, made the first set speech, reciting poetry and prose descriptions of the significance of the event. He paid a tribute to President Green, promised to make him a Texas Ranger, and presented him, in the name of Texas, a ten-gallon hat, out of which he can drink when the occasion arises; wherefore he appointed him a captain of the Rangers, and a general supervisor of the festivities, and said he would find blank pardons in his pocket, if any of the delegates should happen to need such.

The governor thereupon launched upon a description and a eulogy of Houston. "Houston," he said, "carries with it the traditions and memories of what happened 100 years ago, out here on the battlefield of San Jacinto. Houston is named for the greatest Texan of all time, one of the greatest Americans this country has ever known, a man who served as commander in chief of Texas, as United States senator from Texas, and as president of the Republic of Texas twice, then was elected as governor of Texas."

Later on the governor asked the delegates to see old San Antonio, where a little more than one hundred years ago a little band of 181 men repulsed for more than two weeks a whole army of invading Mexicans, and eventually liberty dawned for the State of Texas and it became incorporated in the United States.

The mayor of Houston, representatives of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, the chief of police and the chief labor bodies of the city came next in order, until Chairman Bannon turned the convention over to President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Fifty-eight Continuous Years

The president of the Federation responded feelingly to the welcoming speeches. "This," he said, "is the fifty-eighth annual convention of our Federation. That means that this great economic organization has been functioning for fifty-eight continuous years. It has grown and developed out of the study, education and experience the representatives of labor have been able to give this great organized labor movement. We now represent five million working men and women. We are strong numerically and occupy a larger place in the hearts and minds of the people of the nation than we ever did before. We come as the workers from the battlefield. We are constantly at grips with those opposing forces who seek to limit, guide into devious directions and take charge of our destinies. Our forces are being raided and we are subject to attacks, not only from our open foes, but also from those who hitherto always professed friendship."

He thereupon launched upon labor's internal

strife and rivalries, which your delegate will omit, and named the committee of rules and order of business, and convention assistants, whereupon the convention adjourned for lunch.

In the afternoon Chairman Altmeyer of the Federal Social Security Board was introduced and spoke. He said that over forty million accounts of old-age insurance are now on the books of the board. He described present regulations and discussed many contemplated and needed improvements. The most pressing need is the extension of the coverage to farm and agricultural workers. He admitted the regulations are very complicated and need simplification.

The committee on credentials then made its report and at this time and later seated 475 delegates. Convention committees were appointed and a summary of the report of the executive council was read.

On the second day, October 4, 1938, the committee on rules made its report, which was adopted.

Nathan Strauss Discusses Housing

Nathan Strauss, administrator of the Housing Authority, was introduced to the delegates and was greeted with much enthusiasm. He described the operation of the act and praised especially the section providing for the protection of labor standards and the payment of prevailing wage rates, saying all the employees of a contractor under the act have the right to organize and carry on collective bargaining. The housing program is, in fact, he said, a public works program of the finest kind and over \$6,000,000 will go directly into construction and employ 300,000 men for one year.

A letter from President Roosevelt was read, in which he expressed the hope that the convention will leave open every possible door of access to peace and progress in the affairs of organized labor in the United States, and he commended for study and reading the report on relations between employers and employees in England and Sweden which has just been made by a number of prominent Americans. He said the outstanding feature of this report is that in both these countries co-operation, compromise and labor peace seem to be the rule rather than exception.

Brother Joseph Ozanic of the Progressive Miners of America was introduced and explained experiences had with the rival organization—the United Mine Workers of America—and how the Federal Labor Relations Board has been discriminating against the organization, going so far as to advise mine owners not to recognize their union even where the overwhelming number are members of their organization.

In the afternoon of the second day a number of resolutions were submitted after the time limit, read without objection and referred to proper committees. Up to this time over 125 resolutions had been referred to the committees.

Fraternal Delegates Heard

The general counsel of the Texas State Federation of Labor, Mr. Sewell Meyer, was introduced and spoke to the delegates, likewise Hon. Richard W. Leche, the governor of Louisiana, whose speeches were appreciated.

In the afternoon of the third day the fraternal delegates—Joseph Jones and J. W. Stephenson of the British Trade Union Congress and William J. Russell of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—delivered very interesting speeches picturing in detail the conditions of labor and business in their respective countries.

On the fourth day, October 6, 1938, the question of seating the delegates of the International Typographical Union was brought up by the credentials committee, by reason of the failure of this international union to pay the assessment levied for the protection of the Federation against the inroads of the C. I. O. The delegation was seated after some

debate on the understanding that the International Union is taking a second referendum vote to pay the assessment and the Federation will await the outcome of that vote.

Most of the day was devoted to hearing the addresses of a number of interesting and prominent speakers, including Hon. James J. Davis, Congressman Albert Thomas and others. The day ended with the impressive report of the committee on organization, which related in detail the result of its activities.

Padway's Valuable Report

Joseph A. Padway, counsel of the American Federation of Labor, delivered a most interesting and detailed report of his activities in conducting labor cases of great importance in behalf of the Federation. The information and analytical character of the report were greatly appreciated and show that in Mr. Padway the American Federation of Labor has secured a most valuable legal champion of its laws and principles, now attacked by various interests in the courts of this land.

In the afternoon of the fifth day James Wilson of the International Labor Office; Spencer Miller, Jr., director of workers' education, and United States Senator George L. Berry delivered their addresses, which were well received and contained interesting descriptions of conditions in their respective fields of activity.

On the sixth day, Monday, October 10, the committee on resolutions commenced its report, bringing out many points for discussion by the delegates. The committee had before it fifty-nine resolutions introduced by the delegates and twenty sections of the report of the executive council for consideration and report. I note only some of the most important.

Maladministration of N.L.R.B.

The report of the proposals regarding the National Labor Relations Board was of deep interest and provoked considerable discussion. Nine fundamental amendments were proposed for the improvement of the act. Responsibility for much of the maladministration of the act was held due to the personnel of the board, and the council expressed opposition to the reappointment of several members. After lengthy discussion the report was adopted by unanimous vote.

The impartial chairman, Sol A. Rosenblatt of the Cloak, Suit and Shirt Industries of New York, was heard in the afternoon and the committee on resolutions thereafter submitted its report on secession and dualism, more popularly known as the C. I. O. When the report was finished President Flore of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders took the floor and explained how the right resolution on the subject adopted by the international convention just held at San Francisco had failed to be sent to this convention, and by mistake another resolution had been substituted. He therefore read the right resolution which had been passed and which suggested a certain procedure to be adopted to have impartial mediators appointed to iron out the differences between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L.

It was at the end of the ensuing debate that President Tobin of the Teamsters' International made his sensational speech in favor of the earnest endeavor on the part of the Federation to compose the differences between the two organizations of labor unions now struggling for supremacy. At the conclusion of the debate the report of the committee was adopted.

In the forenoon of the seventh day the committee on resolutions read its report non-concurring in the resolution of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees favoring co-operation with the Non-Partisan Political League, and also another proposition to indorse the American Labor party of New York. This led to a lengthy discussion, which

(Continued on Page Six)

John O'Connell's Report

(Continued from Page Five)

showed that both the Non-Partisan League and the American Labor party are controlled by the C. I. O. The recommendation of the resolutions committee was adopted.

The report of the resolutions committee was continued in the afternoon, with a number of recommendations which were reported on and the recommendations adopted. The balance of the time was devoted to the report of the committee on adjustment, whose recommendations were debated and concurred in.

On the eighth day, Wednesday, October 12, the report of the committee on resolutions was continued, and concluded with a lengthy and important statement on "Present Day Trends and Tendencies," which is well worth reading by the delegates when the printed minutes are available. On motion of Delegate McSorley of the Lathers the above statement was after some debate referred to the executive council for further consideration and analysis of the subject matters contained in the reported statement, but not to be considered as a criticism but for further study of the observations made by the committee.

The committee on the executive council's report

was thereupon read and concurred in seriatim. The recommendations are also well worthy of the attention and study of the delegates receiving the printed minutes.

On the ninth day, Thursday, October 13, the committee on education submitted a comprehensive and interesting report, which was approved by the convention, and promises further educational activities to be carried on and increased appropriations provided therefor. A number of resolutions relating to educational activities were also discussed and adopted with the approval of the committee, all of which will make interesting reading to all students of the labor movement.

Election of officers of the Federation took place in the afternoon, and resulted in the re-election of all the incumbents, without a single contest—the shortest election held for many years.

Likewise San Francisco was voted the convention city for 1939, a result calling upon all trade unionists of this city to do their best to entertain the convention next year. Your delegate hopes you will all appreciate the benefits to be bestowed on our city by this action of the convention.

All uncompleted business was finished up and the convention adjourned at 7:30 p. m.

Thanking the Council and its delegates for the honor and pleasure of representing you, and expressing the hope that in the near future contentment and prosperity may again crown labor's efforts to make this a better world, industrially and socially, I beg to be,

Sincerely and respectfully,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL.

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

Police Retirement Act

A solid block of union votes seems assured for the Police Retirement Act, which goes on the ballot as Charter Amendment No. 3, said James Quigley, chairman of the No. 3 committee today.

"With the full indorsement of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, the San Francisco Labor Council, and the San Francisco Non-Partisan Labor League, and many of the individual labor unions, Charter Amendment No. 3 seems well on its way toward giving adequate police retirement without excess cost," said Quigley.

"Indorsed by many unions of varied nature, the Police Retirement Act, No. 3, is well supported by the labor groups."

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YOUR Help!**



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NO on No. 2
("STATE HUMANE POUND ACT")

**It's
Antivivisection**

**and will Cripple
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No. Or It May
Kill You**

**GENERAL ELECTION
November 8, 1938**

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Resolutions

Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at the regular meeting on Friday, October 28, 1938:

Whereas, There is to be submitted to the people at the general election on November 8, 1938, a declaration of policy known as Proposition No. 5; and

Whereas, This proposition asks the citizens of San Francisco to declare their intention to have a \$9,000,000 bond issue submitted to the voters at a future election for the purchase of 720 buses to replace the present street cars, now operated by members of both locals of the Carmen's Union, Divisions No. 518 and No. 1004; and

Whereas, Buses are operated by one man, which will mean the loss of hundreds of jobs to members of both locals of the Carmen's Union; and

Whereas, It is the contention of street car men that buses are satisfactory for feeder lines, but mass transportation must be handled by rail service; and

Whereas, Figures from the Public Utilities Commission show beyond the shadow of a doubt that a 10-cent fare would be necessary to maintain such a fleet of buses; and

Whereas, Further data compiled by the Public Utilities Commission from their long experience in operating buses on the Municipal Railway show that in the last twenty years their bus operation has shown a loss of \$1,600,000; and

Whereas, The Public Utilities Commission estimates that a fleet of 720 buses operated on the streets of San Francisco at a 5-cent fare will show an operating deficit of \$5,215,700 in one year; and

Whereas, This operating deficit must be met from taxes and will increase the tax rate about 70 cents; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council go on record as being vigorously opposed to declaration of policy Proposition No. 5 on the November 8 ballot because it is destructive in that it will increase unemployment and throw another heavy burden on the taxpayers by increasing the tax rate beyond all reason and still not solve the transportation problem; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Mayor, the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, and be printed in the Labor Clarion.

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

President of P.-T.-A. Indorses

Richard E. Doyle's Renomination

The renomination of Richard E. Doyle as a commissioner of education for a five-year term beginning January 8, 1939, which is on the ballot for confirmation at next Tuesday's election, was given enthusiastic indorsement in the November issue of the "P. T. A. Journal" by Mrs. Joseph A. Garry, president of the Second District. Says Mrs. Garry:

"His every action during the recent campaign for the passage of school bonds and the accompanying federal grants from Washington characterized him as a leader who is keenly alive to the opportunities and necessities of the public school system. It was President Doyle who started early on the Washington appeal with Congressman Franck Havenner and was successful in bringing to federal officials the viewpoint that the San Francisco Unified School District is a distinct separate political entity from the municipal government.

"In 1933, as chairman of the physical properties committee of the board, he was responsible for saving the city half a million dollars. When many of the city's schools were undergoing earthquake repairs, Mr. Doyle came into a board meeting to insist that special insurance be obtained during the repair period. It was the insurance companies and not the city of San Francisco who paid the loss incurred by the fire in the Girls' High School."

Firemen's Propositions Have Support of Labor

With city-wide support, including the indorsements of the mayor, Board of Supervisors, principal civic organizations, women's clubs and labor bodies, victory next Tuesday for the San Francisco Fire Department in its campaign for Charter Amendments 1 and 2 loomed this week as a virtual certainty, says the campaign committee.

But one threat to the passage of the two charter amendments dampened the hopes of the members of the Fire Department. This was the confusion in the minds of some voters of Charter Amendments 1 and 2 with the two state propositions on the same ballot and bearing the same numbers.

Speakers for Charter Amendments 1 and 2 have been careful to call attention to the fact that they are not even remotely related to State Propositions No. 1 and No. 2, both of which are of a highly controversial nature.

At the same time labor groups opposing State Proposition No. 1 have consistently urged support of the Fire Department's campaign for Charter Amendments 1 and 2 on the grounds of fairness to a large body of men now working at a decided disadvantage under present charter provisions.

Listed among the groups that have indorsed and are lending their support to the campaign for Charter Amendments 1 and 2 are the Civic League of Improvement Clubs, Central Council of Civic Clubs, Southern Council of Civic Clubs, Women's Civic Center, Ninety-first Division Association, Gold Star Mothers, American Legion, Greater Excelsior Improvement Club, Longfellow-Mount Vernon Improvement Club, Mission District Improvement League, San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco Building Trades Council and many posts of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Speaking in behalf of the San Francisco Fire Department, John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, declared that the firemen are entitled to the support of every fair-minded citizen of San Francisco in their campaign.

"Nothing could be more fair than the provisions of these two amendments," he declared. "Their passage will assure San Francisco better protection and her firemen the security enjoyed by the firemen of other cities of similar magnitude."

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

Locally Speaking

By RUSSELL G. JOHNSON

Paint Makers, Local 1071

East Bay concern advances with union labor!

We congratulate the West Coast Kalsomine Company and wish them all the success they deserve in their new \$150,000 factory to be erected this winter.

Brother Wallace D. Laursen of Seattle, Wash., reports Paint Makers' Union No. 1094 is negotiating a new agreement for paints and brushes.

At the present writing there are in northern California forty-six paint manufacturers under union contract. Other union paint concerns are to be found in Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle.

Not to be outdone, this writer predicts the demise of Proposition No. 1; for when suggestions for voting, based on recommendations of news-

papers, chambers of commerce and service clubs are conspicuous for a blank after "Labor Initiative, Proposition No. 1," surely optimism is in place.

R. P. Prentys, Pacific Coast manager of the National Lead Company, who is also chairman of the Golden Gate Paint Association, flatly refused to donate the company's money in support of Proposition No. 1, with the statement that the proposition is absolutely unfair in at least two major respects and embodies the concept of compulsion.

Labor votes "yes" for Mr. Prentys, as he votes "no" on Proposition No. 1.

For your information, the Sherwin & Williams Paint Company is on the official "We Don't Patronize List" of District Council of Painters No. 16 of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, No. 8 of San Francisco and Marin Counties, No. 33 of San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties; Building and Construction Trades Councils of San Francisco, Alameda and San Mateo; Central Labor Councils of San Francisco, Alameda and San Mateo; California State Conference of Painters; International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of the United States and Canada.

You may rest assured that this action was taken by organized labor only after a careful and honest consideration of the situation.

In spite of recessions and depressions the membership of Paint Makers' Local Union No. 1071 has, with few exceptions, been steadily employed.

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

Protect Highways

Protection of an investment of half a billion dollars in highways by California taxpayers is the aim of Propositions 3 and 4, the Anti-Gas Tax Diversion amendment and Highway and Traffic Safety Commission measure on the state ballot, it was declared in a statement today by H. J. Brunner of San Francisco, prominent structural engineer, civic leader, and chairman of the Committee for 3 and 4.

"There is protection for highways in Proposition 3 because it forbids diversion of highway funds to non-highway uses," Brunner's statement said. "Proposition 4 supplements Proposition 3 by providing these funds, so safeguarded, with an efficient administrative plan.

"Neither proposition involves more taxes or more departments."

Position of Gallagher On Proposition No. 1

The following is an excerpt from the minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council meeting of Thursday, October 27:

"A protest against the action of Delegate Joseph Murphy for circulating a card and, as claimed by a committee from Local 311, misquoting the stand of Andrew J. Gallagher on his stand on Proposition No. 1, and requesting a retraction of same and be reprimanded. Motion: That the matter be debated on the floor between Delegates Murphy and McLaughlin. Carried. After a general discussion the matter was left open until the next meeting of the Council."

The card in question contained a request to "ask Andy Gallagher how he and his pal, Governor Merriam, stand on Proposition No. 1."

In justice to Andrew J. Gallagher, candidate for membership on the State Board of Equalization, it may be stated that the Labor Clarion of October 21 contained the following, under the caption, "Candidates Unanimous in Their Opposition to Anti-Labor Proposition":

"Andrew J. Gallagher, candidate for the State Board of Equalization, said:

"I have been campaigning against Proposition No. 1 throughout the state. It will have a crippling effect on labor. It is entirely uncalled for."



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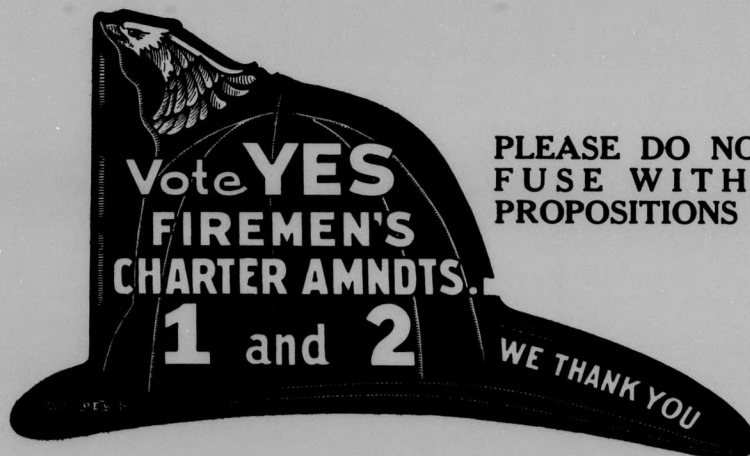
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Run o' the Hook

By GEO. S. HOLLIS

President Typographical Union No. 21

Climaxing one of the most smashing campaigns organized labor has ever been called upon to make for its very existence in California, a huge mass meeting will be held at Dreamland Auditorium at 12 o'clock noon Sunday, November 6, when final plans will be made to continue the battle up to the very hour of closing the polls on election day, Tuesday, November 8. Meetings similar to this will be held in every city in California at the same time to register the strongest possible protest against murderous Proposition No. 1 on the state ballot, which, if it should be given the approval of the referendum—and God forbid!—would virtually ban free speech and discount by more than 50 per cent all that organized labor has been responsible for achieving during the last fifty years. San Francisco Typographical Union's Committee has co-operated 100 per cent with the Voters' Coalition Campaign in promoting the campaign and arranging this huge demonstration next Sunday. Now it is up to you to show your interest and voice your appreciation of the committee's good work by attending the meeting and accepting without reservation any duty that may be assigned you on election day.

J. Anthony ("Jack") Wright has resigned the secretary-treasurership of San Diego Typographical Union No. 221, which office he held for eight years, to become a field representative of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship. Mr. Wright's territory will include Washington, Oregon, California and Nevada. George Holborn has been elected to succeed Mr. Wright as secretary of San Diego Union. Mr. Wright visited local union headquarters last Wednesday, en route to Sacramento and Reno on official business in connection with his new position.

In making its rounds the night of October 28 the stork paused at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wood Wayne Wilkinson in Oakland and delivered to them an eight and one-half pound daughter. Mrs. Wilkinson is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chaudet, who were extensively known in printing circles, and a sister of "Joe" Chaudet, member of several committees of San Francisco Typographical Union. The infant has been christened Linda Hallie, and already has become mistress of about all she thus far is able to survey.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

Vote "no" on State Proposition No. 1. For the past six weeks members of organized labor bodies in the State of California have been and still are making enormous sacrifices to protect you and yours in your constitutional rights. If you are a red-blooded American citizen you will fight for your freedom. Do that very thing on Tuesday, November 8. And prevail upon everyone you know or meet to do likewise. This is labor's supreme test. Let's knock this proposed legislation into a cocked hat—then destroy the hat! . . . A mass meeting will be held in Dreamland Auditorium Sunday, November 6, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of acquainting union members with labor's program in the fight on State Proposition No. 1. Set aside all your other engagements for that time and be there! . . . The wife of P. M. Thomas of this chapel has returned to her home from the hospital, where an operation was recently performed. We are happy to report the lady is

convalescing rapidly. . . . Andy Cuthbertson's hands are completely healed from the terrific burns occasioned by a blown-out electric fuse. Good medical attention coupled with intelligent co-operation on Andy's part have left no scars. . . . Bill Martin is about to move into his new home, the finishing touches being done some time this week. . . . Al Davis has returned from a vacation in the southern part of the state. When business soured owing to the retail clerks' strike Al took advantage of depressed conditions to take a rest. . . . Members of the Union who desire to obtain union-made Christmas cards with or without the label should immediately contact Mrs. Eula Edwards, who is a member of the union. The lady can be reached at her home 'most any time. The address is 687 Fell street and the telephone number is Underhill 7254. Mrs. Edwards called at this chapel with her complete line of cards. They are well worth the small price asked for them. . . . Park ("Pat") Pattison will enter the hospital for a check-up and rest prior to a contemplated trip to Colorado Springs. Pat's physical condition is somewhat below par; he believes the rest will again restore him to normal. . . . We pause for a moment to briefly eulogize a friend who has gone the way of all flesh. Another of those worthy and rugged individuals who helped to make the union what it is today—pre-eminent. We have enjoyed the privilege of working with George Bigler; we have enjoyed his fraternalism. We have enjoyed his masterful rendition of classic music. George, when a young man, about fifty years ago, performed in Westminster Abbey in London. And we're hoping George Bigler has found his home in the heavens. . . . Attend the mass meeting at the Dreamland Auditorium, Sunday, November 6, 12 o'clock noon. . . . Vote "no" on State Proposition No. 1.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

George C. Bigler, for twenty years proofreader in this chapel, died last Friday. George had been ailing for some time, but only two weeks ago had put on a sub. He was looked up to as one of the best in his particular branch of the printing industry. He was born in New Jersey. . . . Besides being an Al printer, George was a fine musician, especially on organs. While traveling in England at one time he had the honor of dedicating the large organ in Manchester Town Hall. . . . He had been a member of the I. T. U. for many years. He also was a member of the Knights Templar. The funeral was held from his home in Burlingame. The sympathy of the chapel is extended to his widow. . . . Harry Johnston is once again a member of the chapel, having his slip on the board. . . . State politics is again the cause of many arguments, pro and con (mostly con), depending on whose side you are on, whether the candidate is a saint or a sinner. . . . Just to keep up with the times our slipboard is all done up in cellophane. . . . The cheer which went up when California won its football game was nothing compared to the one which went up when the news that the store strike had been settled was received. . . . Vacation season is now over, everyone looking forward to next year's. . . . Business ought to pick up for the papers, with the stores advertising and the Christmas season at hand. . . . "Chubby" Hedges, our latest newlywed, was going around with his chest 'way out and not able to talk—a fact—telling the boys he had won a large sum for picking winners in a football contest. Come to find out, his wife did the picking and also collected the coin.

Softball

Last week's scheduled S. F. T. U.-Railway softball game, postponed by rain, will take place next Sunday, 10 a. m., at Portola diamond, Silliman and Holyoke streets. Transfer at Mission street and Silver avenue to an eastbound bus.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

As there has been considerable discussion on the question, members should find the following of interest:

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the regular chapel meeting of the New York "Times" chapel on October 10, 1938, and by Typographical Union No. 6 at its regular meeting held on Sunday, October 16, 1938:

"Whereas, We members of the International Typographical Union, by means of a referendum held on April 6, 1938, expressed our opinion on the question placed before us by the I. T. U. council on whether we shall pay to the A. F. of L. an extra 1 per cent (sic) per member assessment (or per capita tax) for the purpose of creating a war chest to oppose the Committee for Industrial Organization; and

"Whereas, Said referendum was fully understood by the membership and opposed by an overwhelming majority, and the I. T. U. convention in regular assembly at Birmingham, Ala., on September 15, 1938, reaffirmed the mandate of the membership of the I. T. U. as being opposed to contributing to a war fund to oppose the C. I. O.; and

"Whereas, The president of the I. T. U., Claude M. Baker, has stated that the membership which he represents voted upon a trick ballot and gave us to understand in his statement before the A. F. of L. convention that he (Mr. Baker) would attempt to have another referendum on the same question; it is hereby

"Resolved, That we feel compelled to repudiate the opinion expressed by our president, Claude M. Baker of the International Typographical Union, and that we herewith reaffirm our position on the question by demanding that President Baker shall not foolishly waste time and money on another referendum on the same question until the A. F. of L. executive council or the convention of the A. F. of L. admits the C. I. O. unions into the A. F. of L. in compliance with the report adopted by the I. T. U. convention on September 15, 1938, at Birmingham, Ala." Thomas H. Leidy, chairman; Edward Vernick, secretary.

"Rumors are going around," says the New York "Printing Worker," "that President Gallagher has been asked by the management of the 'News' either to give up his job in the mail room or the union. It has been said he has consented to the mail room job. One thing President Gallagher has shown before stepping out of office is that he has reached the stage of 'the-members-bemadened.' This was proven when he appointed Brother Rose as recording secretary—a member who has been in the union about fifteen years and has attended about six meetings. It has often been said that the ballot box that is set up in front of the president is fixed for the occasion. If the officers want a proposition knocked down, they load it with 'black' balls. If they want it carried, they load it with 'whites.' We were convinced of this at the October meeting of the union, when the members were called upon to vote for or against the sisters' assessment. William Brink was among the first fifteen members to cast his ballot. When he arrived at the ballot box he noticed that there were ten times as many 'whites' as there were 'black' balls. He called this to the attention of one of the tellers, who happened to be Kennilworth of the 'Wall Street Journal.' The teller's reply was: 'When we run out of "black" balls we will put more in the box.'"

New York, of course, is the biggest union in the M. T. D. U. And yet the retiring president and incoming secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., Munro Roberts, still urgently requests that all mailers should affiliate with the M. T. D. U.

Emil (Bill) Williams drew a traveler, departing for Los Angeles.

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Protect Highway Funds And Provide for Safety

California holds the spotlight in the eyes of the motoring public of America because of the importance of the anti-gas tax diversion amendment and Highway and Traffic Safety Commission measure, Propositions 3 and 4 on the coming state election ballot, declared Russell Singer of Washington, D. C., manager of the nation-wide American Automobile Association. Singer was a visitor in San Francisco, having attended the recent conference of Western automobile clubs.

"By seeking permanent protection of highway funds and a sound reorganization of state highway and traffic safety administrative affairs California is setting an example for the entire nation," Singer said.

"With new road programs based on highway surveys about to be launched in the various states, continuity of administrative personnel is more essential than ever. Under the proposal placed before California voters a businesslike set-up would be assured.

"By putting under a single responsible commission functions now exercised by more or less independent bureaus, the state would undoubtedly secure a degree of co-ordination and unquestionably a degree of success hitherto impossible.

"One of the greatest dangers to highway progress is the tide of diversion of motor vehicle revenues to other than road purposes. Voters of California have the opportunity to keep this evil away from the state for all time."

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

Defeat of No. 2 Urged

Definite opposition to any law which would restrict animal research has been expressed by General John J. Pershing, commander of the armies of the United States in the world war. Permission to use a statement of his views on the subject has been given by General Pershing to the California Society for the Promotion of Medical Research which is leading the campaign for defeat of the so-called "State Humane Pound Law," No. 2 on the November 8 ballot. The society brands this as camouflaged anti-vivisection legislation.

"But for anti-tetanic serum," says General Pershing, "many of our wounded soldiers would have died an agonizing death in the world war. Should the manufacture of this serum be prohibited you may rest assured that in case of future wars large numbers of men wounded in the defense of their country will be condemned to a horrible death from tetanus.

"Also, research work which developed typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine involved experiments upon animals. Without such experiments the vaccine would have remained unknown. Many men are alive today who, but for the action of typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine, would have died from typhoid fever during the world war."

Major General C. R. Reynolds, surgeon general of the United States army, has warned the people of California to defeat the so-called "Humane Pound Act," according to the Medical Research Society.

"The progress which scientific medicine has

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Amussen - - - - - Secretary

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made in elucidating the cause of disease and developing means for its treatment and prevention would not have been possible without animal experimentation," says Surgeon General Reynolds. "I feel sure the sound-thinking people of California will disapprove a measure such as the 'Pound Act.'"

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

Mr. Alper Explains

In a letter to the editor of the Labor Clarion, N. D. Alper of the Tax Relief Association of California says that in the report of the Law and Legislative Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, printed in last week's edition of this newspaper, the statement was made that "when I appeared before them I did not 'produce any statistics or financial information indicating the effect of the amendment.'" Mr. Alper continues:

"In the course of the discussion such information was not asked for. However, I will say that this proposition leaves land values, owned by a few, incomes, inheritance, corporations and gasoline subject to taxation. It permits severance taxes. When it is known that all taxes are paid by production, and No. 20 will stimulate production, all taxes will be paid easier anyway. But the fact is that No. 20 means a true tax shift from labor incomes to privilege incomes and that is what the fight is all about."

Giant Mass Meeting Will Be Held Sunday

Organized labor in San Francisco will hold a giant mass meeting of A. F. of L., Railway Brotherhoods and C. I. O. unions in Dreamland Auditorium Sunday at noon, to make a final drive against State Proposition No. 1.

Call for the meeting was sent out by Paul O. Gaffney, secretary and manager of labor's local campaign committee against the proposition.

"Labor in San Francisco, regardless of its affiliations, is united against Proposition No. 1," Gaffney said. "This drastic law is an enemy of all labor. Meetings such as Sunday's union mass meeting can not be held if such a law is passed. If you value the improved working conditions, wages and job security your union has given you you will be at next Sunday's meeting to find out what you can do to keep those conditions. You owe it to yourselves and your family to attend this meeting—to participate in this campaign against a law which challenges your right to make a living. Labor's program against this proposition can not be carried out unless you are present at Sunday's meeting. This is not just a rally. It is a mobilization of workers for a final drive."

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

Tuesday next is election day. Vote!

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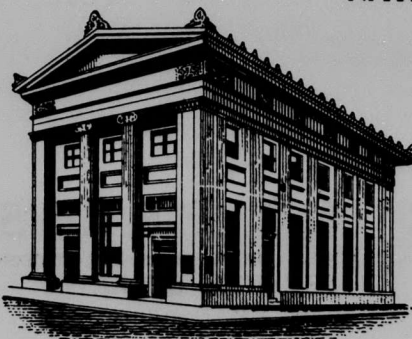
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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, October 28, 1938

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Lawrence Palacios.

Roll Call of Officers—President Shelley and Sergeant-at-Arms McGuire were excused. Delegate Dan Haggerty appointed vice-president pro tem.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Brewery Workers No. 7, Woodrow Rigdon and Henry Jenichen vice Joseph Neher and George Lorenz; Longshoremen No. 38-79, Albin Kullberg vice L. Mallen; Millinery Workers, Carmen Lucia vice Edward Burkhardt; San Francisco Nurses' Union No. 214-1, Bertha Starrett (this union is affiliated now with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees); Theatrical Employees of San Francisco, Alvin F. Maas vice Louis Singer.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building and Construction Trades Council. Telegram from Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor, recommending a "yes" vote on Proposition No. 5, relating to fisheries; also a letter advocating a mass action on the part of all labor, to be held Sunday, November 6, at 12 o'clock noon, when organization is to be effected to canvass all the voters to support labor's campaign against hostile legislation such as Proposition No. 1. Paintmakers No. 1101, advising boycott against Sherwin-Williams Paint Company. James L. Quigley, chairman of committee advocating adoption of Police Retirement Act for San Francisco at the November election. Dried Fruit and Nut Packers' Union No. 21084 of Santa Clara, resolution showing desirability of exporting prunes and other surplus fruit crops to China, and thus create a market for same, and interesting the Surplus Commodity Corporation and the American Red Cross in this work. Letter by Paul Scharrenberg of Labor Protective Committee Against Proposition No. 1, stating that the Affiliated Teachers of Los Angeles have taken action to oppose Proposition No. 1.

Communications inclosing checks and other information in defeating Proposition No. 1, and to support the striking Department Store Clerks; Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, check for \$718.75, assessment collected to defeat No. 1; Bill Posters and Billers, check for \$50 to defeat No. 1, and stating they have donated \$50 to State Federation of Labor, and \$50 to Alameda Central Labor Council; Blacksmiths No. 168, check for \$100 to defeat anti-picketing and \$10 to aid Retail Clerks; Bookbinders and Bindery Women, check for \$100 to aid Department Store Clerks and check for \$384.50 to defeat No. 1; Candy and Confectionery Workers No. 24, check for \$200 to defeat No. 1, and check for \$25 to aid Department Store Employees; Carpenters No. 22, check for \$100 to defeat No. 1; Cement Finishers No. 580, check for \$100 to defeat No. 1; Culinary Joint Board, check for \$1000 for Department Store Employees (two checks for \$1000 each were sent direct before this); Electrical Workers No. 537, check for \$15 to defeat No. 1; Federation of Teachers No. 61, check for \$6 to defeat No. 1, and check for \$6.75 for Department Store Clerks; Garment Cutters, check for \$51 to defeat No. 1; Longshoremen and Warehousemen No. 1-10, \$500 for Department Store Employees; Mailers No. 18, check for \$11 for Department Store Employees; Optical Technicians and Workers, check for \$10 to defeat No. 1; Plumbers No. 442, check for \$185 to defeat No. 1, and check for \$10 for Department Store Employees; Post Office Clerks No. 2, check for \$25 against Proposition No. 1, and check for \$25 to aid striking Department Store Employees; Professional Embalmers, check for \$46 to defeat No. 1; Retail Furniture and Appliance Salesmen, check for \$80 to defeat No. 1 (have sent direct \$250 to Department Store Employees and \$25 to Local No. 410); Stove Mounters No. 61, check for \$5 for Department Store Employees; Teamsters No. 85, check for \$1000 to defeat Proposition No. 1; Watchmakers' Union No. 101, two checks of \$25 each for the clerks and to defeat No. 1. Others without accompanying letters.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Hairdressers and Cosmetologists No. 148A, requesting picket sanction against Cut and Curl Beauty Shop, 3254 Twenty-fourth street, and Beauty Nook, on the mezzanine floor of New Mission Market. News-vendors' Union, complaining of competition of child labor under 18. Nurses' Union No. 19923, requesting assistance in securing places on Treasure Island.

Resolutions—Community Chest, requesting endorsement of their coming campaign, in the endeavor to collect a minimum sum of \$2,100,000; according to custom, Council adopted the resolution and ordered a copy forwarded to the Community Chest, 45 Second street.

Resolution presented by Northern California District Council of Hod Carriers, Construction and General Laborers, protesting against the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers for their destructive competition and dual jurisdiction against the American Federation of Labor, and going on record as condemning this competition and pledging the support of all A. F. of L. labor organizations against the invasion of their jurisdiction by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, and its dual activity. Adopted.

Resolution submitted by Voters' Coalition Campaign Committee against the passage of State

Proposition No. 1, signed by Secretary Paul O. Gaffney, and reading as follows:

"Whereas, Organized labor of California is fighting the vicious State Proposition No. 1; and

"Whereas, The campaign committee last Saturday night in meeting unanimously approved the following proposition:

"That it be the sense of the meeting that the Labor Council, the Building Trades Council and every union affiliated with those two bodies be asked, and they are hereby requested, to circularize their whole membership to be present at Dreamland Rink Sunday, November 6, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking the program of the campaign committee for the defeat of Proposition No. 1. At this time, the eleventh hour, and prior to forty-eight hours before the polls open, it is the purpose of the campaign committee to mobilize every Building Trades Council, Labor Council and Union in the state so that the final instructions of the campaign committee, in this case in San Francisco, be taken. All officers of the Building Trades Council and the Labor Council affiliated unions are hereby notified to get these notices out immediately and the secretary of the Building Trades Council to send a copy of this communication to all unions so that labor may be fully mobilized on November 6, 1938, and the secretary of the Labor Council to do likewise."

Moved to adopt; after a short debate, motion to adopt was carried.

Report of the Executive Committee—Proposed agreement for consolidation of the membership of Local No. 447, Cleaning Workers of the C. I. O., and Local No. 7 of the Cleaning and Dye House Workers was discussed and approved by the committee, subject to the approval of the International Union of Cleaning and Dye House Workers; recommendation to that effect was approved by the Council. The committee submitted the following special notice to the officers and members of all affiliated unions, reading as follows: "Committee finds that a number of the affiliated unions do not send in the names of the full quota of delegates to which they are required by the constitution to be represented by and pay for in support of the Council (Article I, Section 3); committee therefore takes occasion to advise the affiliated unions to comply with this constitutional provision at the earliest opportunity and send in the names and monthly contribution of \$5 for each delegate to which they are entitled, which is as follows: 'Section 3—Representation. Representation from trades and labor unions shall be as follows: One delegate for the charter and one delegate for the union for the first one hundred members or major fraction thereof, and one delegate for every additional hundred or major fraction thereof, until ten delegates have been elected, beyond which number no organization shall be represented.'" Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Musicians No. 6 have contributed bands and floats to arouse the public to vote against Proposition No. 1; are co-operating with all the musicians of the state in this campaign. Delegate Dennis asked all union members to attend meeting in Dreamland Rink, noon Sunday, November 6. Auto Mechanics No. 1305 will distribute valuable prizes at their dance in Dreamland Rink, October 29, to replenish relief fund. Lundstrom Hat Company is 100 per cent fair. Longshoremen No. 38-79 did not get a better agreement through lack of co-operation of the C. I. O., who are depriving them of work on the waterfront. Coopers No. 65 have signed up all machine shops in the State of California; have contributed \$75 to Council campaign against No. 1 and \$10 to Fresno Labor Council. Municipal Park Employees have endorsed Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher in his campaign for Board of Equalization, and find him against Proposition No. 1. Bill Posters complain of politicians tacking up printed matter not bearing the union label. Upholsterers No. 28 contributed \$220 to Labor Council and \$80 to Alameda Labor Council for campaign against No. 1; the Kroehler Manufacturing Company is still unfair, and union wants you when purchasing upholstery to look for the union label. Actors will give a ball at Dreamland November 6. Masters, Mates and Pilots have settled their controversy with the Swayne-Hoyt Steamship Company. (Further reports in Labor Clarion.)

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee had for consideration resolution of Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 1004, opposing proposed Declaration of Policy No. 5, to be voted on November 8, for the purpose of authorizing a bond election of nine million dollars for passenger buses; union presented its arguments against, and committee recommends Vote "No." Report concurred in. (See resolution in Labor Clarion.)

Receipts, \$5958.50; **expenditures**, \$10,460.67. Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternal submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

W. GODEAU
President

W. M. RINGEN
Vice-President

JULIUS S.
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.

Boussum Photographic Studios, 2320 Mission, 133 Geary.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alameda.

Forrester Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Haas Bros. Candy Stores.

Howard Automobile Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.

Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.

Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster streets.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.



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Dr. Canning Declares Proposition No. 1 Is Economically Unsound

Warning that officers and members of organized associations of farmers, merchants and manufacturers, and hundreds of trade associations throughout California will be subject to jail, prison or fines for various practices if State Proposition No. 1 passes, was issued this week by Dr. John B. Canning, chairman of the Citizens' Committee Against Proposition No. 1.

Dr. Canning, who is professor of economics at Stanford University and a recognized authority on economic laws, pointed out that the proposed law is not limited to labor organizations or their controversies, as its sponsors contend.

"The proposed law is so broad it covers everyday routine activities of innumerable organizations," Dr. Canning said.

"It means that if members of a farm bureau, chamber of commerce, manufacturers', merchants', wholesale or retail trade association even dares suggest to another person or representative of a firm not to deal with anyone outside of their organization, and uses so-called derogatory language intended to induce or influence them, they are guilty.

"The penalty for a misdemeanor is six months in jail, a \$500 fine, or both, and for a felony two years in prison, \$5000 fine, or both. Our tax rate will go up trying cases and building jails and prisons if it becomes law.

"It even applies to churches, for if anyone advises against going to a certain church because it is 'cold and drafty,' or anything else that might be considered derogatory, they would be guilty.

"Enforcement of the proposed law would cripple many activities of a multitude of groups. The proposal is economically unsound, and it is time every citizen and business man awoke to the seriousness of the proposal and studied it for themselves, and they will be convinced they should vote 'No.'"

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

SCHOOL CONCERT TOMORROW

When the Federal Music Project of the Works Progress Administration, under the sponsorship of the Parent-Teachers' Association and the Board of Education, presents the "School Concert" in Dreamland Auditorium, San Francisco, Saturday morning, November 5, at 10:30, Virginia Morgan, American harpist, will be the featured soloist. Leslie Hodge will direct Miss Morgan in her performance of Ravel's "Introduction and Allegro" for harp solo with flute, clarinet and string accompaniment.

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

NEW GYM AT LOWELL HIGH SCHOOL

A new, modern boys' gymnasium will be thrown open for public inspection after dedication ceremonies in the building at Hayes street and Masonic avenue next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, according to announcement made by Dr. John P. O'Brien, chairman of the Citizens' Committee for the San Francisco Observance of American Education Week.

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

"HAVING WONDERFUL TIME"

The consummation of a dream in two weeks that has lasted fifty, for hundreds of young workers in sweatshops, stores and offices—two weeks of life, adventure, joy, rest and perhaps, romance,

in a mountain summer camp—is the background of the 1937-38 prize-winning comedy, "Having Wonderful Time," which opened at the Alcazar Monday night. It is the story of a group of young people, workers all, and hard workers, who are on a vacation rampage at last, realizing to its fullest the fruition of a dream that has carried them through fifty blue Mondays, fifty tired, weary Saturday nights after fifty weeks of toil.

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

UNION-MADE "HOT DOGS"

You now can get union-made "hot dogs." Oscar Mayer & Co., one of the biggest of sausage manufacturers, has just signed up with the Almagamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. Kingan & Co., one of the largest and oldest meat-packing companies, has done the same. This 100-year-old company employs more than 5000 persons.—"Consumers' Reports."

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

PROFESSOR HUME TO BROADCAST

Under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee Against Proposition No. 1, Edwin M. Hume, professor of history at Stanford University, will deliver an address over the California Broadcasting System tomorrow night, Saturday, November 5. It will be heard over Station KYA from 7:15 to 7:30 o'clock.

Fiber Workers' Union Signs New Agreements

Corrugated Fiber Products and Envelope Workers' Union No. 362, an American Federation of Labor organization affiliated with the Printing Pressmen's Union, announces that an agreement with five envelope manufacturing companies in San Francisco, providing for closed shop and one week's vacation with pay for all employees of one year's standing, has just been completed. Walter J. Turner, union secretary, cited a record of no strikes for the union.

Each division of the union, envelope, folding box and corrugated box, votes on its agreement. If the vote is to accept, it is final. If the vote is to strike the question must be submitted to the main body at a special meeting. Should the main body sustain the action of the division, the union must secure approval of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

—VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1—

"EVERYBODY'S SYMPHONY"

The Federal Music Project of the Works Progress Administration will present its sixth program of "Everybody's Symphony Concerts" in the Civic Auditorium Tuesday evening, November 22, at 8 o'clock.

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in behalf of
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an awful lot to us!

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Vote **YES** on # **2**

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SMASH MEDICAL MONOPOLY!

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Humane Pound Act

Editor Labor Clarion: In your article of the October 21 issue of the Labor Clarion entitled, "Wilbur Condemns No. 2," we feel you have given a very biased view of the intent and purpose of the State Humane Pound Act. You have confined yourself to elaborating on the argument presented against the bill by the medical profession.

Permit us to point out that the bill doesn't prevent medical research, as a clause specifically says that properly authorized medical institutions may breed their own dogs and cats for experimentation purposes, or obtain them from any source within the provision of the act.

The cry being raised by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University and others in the medical profession to the effect that the bill is an attempt to enact anti-vivisection legislation is without foundation. There is no mention of vivisection in the text of the bill, nor is any intended. There should be no misunderstanding on that point. What the act does is to prohibit the sale or giving of impounded animals to medical schools and laboratories for experimentation, and to require that unclaimed animals be put to death by an accepted humane method.

The extent of this is to close the pounds to laboratories as a source of supply of animals for experimentation. When Dr. Wilbur says the bill will hamper medical research and may cause this work to be abandoned he is saying in effect that the laboratories cannot operate unless they may continue to have the privilege of using people's pets as subjects for experimentation.

We ask Dr. Wilbur: Has he investigated the situation in New York City? Doesn't he know that the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has charge of the pounds, and that for forty-six years pound animals have been denied to medical schools and laboratories? How does he account for the fact that medical research has gone on apace, despite the restriction on impounded animals?

And what about San Francisco? Isn't Dr. Wilbur aware that San Francisco enacted an ordinance in 1932 which served as the model for the present proposed act? Isn't he aware that during the six years the law has been in force not one complaint has been lodged against the measure by the medical profession?

We challenge Dr. Wilbur to refute these facts.

It seems a bit strange to us that richly-endowed universities and laboratories should find it necessary to use pound animals in their experiments—dogs and cats that have been taught to love and trust human beings. Is it because of the slight expense they would be put to in purchasing animals on the open market, or breeding them on their own premises? Must they save money at the expense of the people who pay taxes to support the pounds, and who, in many instances, also pay the salaries of the heads of institutions now opposing the pound act? Have the people no rights in the matter? Sincerely,

CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR
STATE HUMANE POUND ACT,
MARY BOWCHER, Chairman.

— VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1 —

HOSIERY WORKERS GET RAISE

Real Silk Hosiery has just renewed its agreement with the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. The agreement provides for a 10 per cent wage increase.

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Nurses' Union

By C. TRIPP, R. N.

Apparently considerable agitation was created when the Nurses' Union, which has been working for months to obtain the employment of union nurses of Local 19923 on Treasure Island and the Shasta Dam Project, desired some action.

It is nothing new to you members of different locals who have within your reach the very goal that your group has been striving to obtain and needed to carry on a more successful organizational drive and suddenly find that fate or politics very nearly loses all that you have gained.

While the nurses of Local 19923 are all efficient graduate registered nurses, they are human enough to wish and need employment. Who isn't? After all, bread and butter is important.

We realize like other small unions, we must make the fight for everything we gain. However, the way is easier with the continued support of our brother and sister unions.

— VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 1 —

Asks William Green To Withdraw Letter

Will J. French, a member of the International Typographical Union for nearly fifty years, and a former president of the San Francisco Labor Council and for many years editor of the Labor Clarion, has written a letter to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, in which he says:

"It is my hope that you will withdraw your letter of October 12, that is being used to further the candidacy of Governor Frank F. Merriam and to oppose Senator Culbert L. Olson in the present campaign for governor. I feel all the facts have not been presented to you."

Mr. French, who was a member of the California Industrial Accident Commission for approximately twenty years and director of the State Department of Industrial Relations for a long period, cites the Democratic candidate's record of advocacy of protective laws for men, women and children, which the A. F. of L. regards as of first importance, and declares that they should "supercede the official and personal differences now unhappily affecting the people of the United States."

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Kidwell Supports No. 20

Editor Labor Clarion: The efforts of certain labor leaders to secure the backing of the California State Federation of Labor for Governor Merriam are associated with the sudden attacks on the labor-indorsed Proposition No. 20 from within the ranks of the State Federation of Labor.

One cannot help but think that this is part of the same deal. George Stoekel of Sacramento and Charles Real of Oakland, vice-presidents of the State Federation of Labor, have issued statements in opposition to the position of the State Federation on No. 20. All know the vicious hostility of Governor Merriam, who draws his principal support from the land monopolists of the state, to Proposition No. 20. Proposition No. 20 defies the governor's selfish notions of taxation. It repeals his inhuman sales tax. It abolishes all taxes on improvements and tangible personal property so as to encourage production. It permits severance taxes, a form of taxation greatly disliked by the timber and oil barons.

Now, in spite of five consecutive conventions of the State Federation since 1933 adopting resolutions favoring the principles of Proposition No. 20, and with knowledge that the executive council, of which Stoekel and Real are members, had only last March voted a cash contribution to assist Proposition No. 20, these two vice-presidents dare affront the State Federation of Labor, assault its dignity and abuse their high position by their insidious partisan action against No. 20. That some deal, political or otherwise, has been made is evident. Fortunately it is aired weeks before the election. Their unfortunate and misguided effort will increase labor votes for No. 20. Such desperate tactics on the part of those opposing No. 20 to bore in the ranks of labor convinces people No. 20 is good for labor.

GEORGE KIDWELL.

(George Kidwell is secretary of Bakery Drivers' Union No. 484 and a member of the Law and Legislative Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council.—Editor.)

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